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ABSTRACT

Conducted in Jackson County, Iowa, this four year followup study of the county's adult evening high school completion program was designed to reveal and measure long-range financial, educational, and social benefits. Questionnaire data were obtained on present age, sex, occupations, marital and family status, and other background characteristics as well as on perceived benefits. These were among the conclusions reached: (1) neither age, sex, marriage, employment, nor being a household head need deter adults from attending and graduating from this program; (2) since nearly all respondents are living locally, they will more than repay the cost of their education to the home community; (3) job changes and promotions, most of them directly or indirectly attributable to program completion, tended to result in income increases; (4) the three respondents who received further training might not have been able to do so without completing high school; (5) more adult graduates would continue their education if more courses were available locally at reasonable cost; (6) nearly all the graduates are better off socially or personally; and (7) graduates feel that the program represents a wise use of tax money. (LY)

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A FOUR-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

OF THE

FORTY-ONE GRADUATES - CLASS OF "67"

OF THE

JACKSON COUNTY ADULT EVENING HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION PROGRAM

BY

JAMES R. GRAN

PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR

COMPLETED APRIL 1, 1971

AC010060

PREFACE

The Jackson County Adult Evening High School Completion Program will soon complete its fifth year of operation.

Each of the adult graduating classes has been the subject of a follow-up study approximately one-year after graduation. The purpose of these follow-up studies. has been to determine the progress and benefits, if any, our graduates experience after graduation.

This study will be the first four-year follow-up of the adult class of 1967. That is, four years after graduating from the adult program. It will concern itself with the forty-one graduates of the class of 1967.

The questionnaires returned by these adults in the one-year follow-up were saved, and responses to some of the questions on both the one and four-year studies may be compared individually or collectively.

We are hopeful that this four-year study will reveal some long range benefits not indicated on the earlier study and/or may reinforce and substantiate the findings of the one-year study. It should also provide additional useful information about our graduates and further help us evaluate this program's effectiveness more objectively.

While the class of 1967 was one of the smaller classes graduating in this adult program, these findings added to the findings of future similar studies, should give us some reliable and significant information.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We again wish to acknowledge the adults enrolled in this program, as well as the graduates of this program for the example they have set for others to follow, and for their cooperation in responding to our follow-up studies.

The teachers and other staff members in this program are also deserving of recognition not only for their teaching, but also for enhancing the worth or self-image of these adults.

We also acknowledge the Local Boards of Education and the County Board of Education of Jackson County, the taxpayer, and all others who have helped this program succeed to the degree that it has succeeded. We now have rather substantial evidence of this success in terms of financial and personal benefits as well as the fact that some of our graduates have successfully broken away from their dependence upon some form of welfare assistance.

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Problem:

In each of our one-year follow-up studies we felt that we were measuring relatively short-term benefits received by the graduates of our adult program and that their responses might reflect the newness or recency of the receipt of their diplomas, rather than any permanent or long-range benefits. We indicated when writing the results of the one-year follow-up studies that future studies may well reveal long range benefits that were not revealed in the one-year studies.

This study then should reveal any "halo" effect present in the one-year study as well as reveal any long range benefits in terms of financial, personal, or educational gains in the lives of these graduates since enrolling and graduating from this Adult High School Program.

The Purpose:

The purpose of this four-year follow-up study is to allow us to make some comparisons of responses made at the end of one and four-years after graduation; to measure the benefits, if any, that have accrued to the graduates between enrolling and four years after graduating (a four and one-half to five year period).

Assuming that favorable benefits are apparent, the results might also be used to encourage the formation of new adult programs and the continuance of existing ones.

In addition, this follow-up study will supplement other earlier follow-up studies, pre-post test results, student and teacher evaluations, all of which are attempts to evaluate this adult program more objectively.

Related Studies:

Since this program is unique in many of its characteristics, the only related studies are those which have been made in and of this adult program.

Follow-up studies have been made of each graduating class approximately one year after graduation.

Forty-one adults graduated from this program in 1967 and were followed-up in 1968. The results of this follow-up study were published in the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Part 2, which were the results of hearings before the General Subcommittee on Education in the 90th Congress.

One Hundred Eleven adults graduated from this program in 1968 were followed-up in 1969. The results of this study were published in the October, 1969 issue of Research in Education, Volume 4, Number 9.

One hundred adults graduated from this program in 1969 and were followed-up in 1970. The results of this study were also published in the October, 1970 issue of Research in Education, Volume 5, Number 10.

Fifty-eight adults graduated in 1970 and will become the subject of a one-year follow-up study in the near future.

A one-year follow-up is also planned for the class which will be graduating the spring of 1971. This follow-up, however, will not take place until 1972.

This four-year follow-up is the first four-year study of any of our graduates, also we plan to continue them with each succeeding graduating class, as long as it is possible for us to do so.

Assumptions:

It is assumed that the questions asked on the questionnaire will be correctly understood and answered by the respondents.

It is also assumed that the respondents will answer the questions in all honesty.

It is further assumed that the questions used in the questionnaire are pertinent and will measure the benefits our graduates have received as a result of graduating from this adult program.

Questionnaire:

Some of the questions asked are similar to the ones used in the one-year follow-up study. Others are different and more pointed in terms of financial, educational, or personal benefits.

A copy or facsimile of the questionnaire used will be found in the list of exhibits, Exhibit D.

Hypothesis:

If this adult program is accomplishing what it purports to be accomplishing, the lives of our graduates should have experienced some changes for the better. These changes should be recognizable and measurable to some extent, and should be found in the areas of financial betterment, educational attainment after high school graduation, and personal or social gains.

Some of these benefits may be job promotions, job advancements, continuation of education beyond high school level, more pride, greater self-satisfaction, better outlook on life, etc.

Since many of these benefits were found in the previous one-year follow-up of this class, it was felt that this four-year follow-up might measure some additional benefits not present before. In other words, where the one-year follow-up may have measured the more immediate benefits, this four-year follow-up may well measure some long range benefits not present earlier.

Comparisons of responses to similar questions on both the one and four-year follow-up may also indicate whether or not a "halo" effect was present in the responses to the one-year follow-up study, and whether or not these benefits are permanent or temporary.

Results of this Study:

It is hoped that the results of this study will further justify programs of this type, encourage more adults to participate in such programs, and encourage governmental or private agencies to support and establish similar programs.

In addition, we hope that indirectly, the results of these studies might give school districts the desire to establish programs of their own, participate in similar programs, and/or review their dropout problems with the determination to alleviate or solve this widespread problem, which could eventually eliminate the need for programs of this kind.

Definition of Terms:

For the purposes of this study, the following terms are defined:

Housewife: A married woman not working for wages.

Part-time worker: One who regularly works part-time for wages.

Full-time worker: One who regularly works full-time for wages.

Unemployed worker: One who is temporarily out of work.

Disabled worker: One who cannot work because of physical handicaps.

Method of Attack:

On January 25, 1971 - Forty-one (41) letters, questionnaires, and return self-addressed stamped envelopes were mailed to the Jackson County Adult Evening School graduates - class of 1967. Two weeks were allowed to pass before a second letter and questionnaire were mailed to those failing to respond to the first request. Two more weeks passed before a third letter and questionnaire were mailed to the remaining non-respondents. Another two-week period passed and the remaining non-respondents were contacted by telephone, if they could be reached by phone. One more week passed before the final tabulation and writing of the results.

Twenty-nine (29) of the forty-one (41) graduates of the class of 1967 responded to the first letter by returning a completed questionnaire. Two of the forty-one letters mailed were returned "address unknown". These two were remailed to different addresses but were again returned "address unknown".

On February 9th, ten (second request) letters and questionnaires were mailed to non-respondents to the first request except the two "address unknown" letters that were returned. Five more questionnaires were returned in response to the second letter. On February 23, the third letter and questionnaire were mailed to the remaining non-respondents, except the two "address unknown" letters that had been returned. Three more adults responded to the third request. Telephone calls were made to the two non-respondents, (excepting the two("address unknown") who indicated by phone that they would complete the form and return it.

The remaining two questionnaires were received by March 9. Only the two "address unknown" failed to respond. Of the forty-one graduates - class of 67 - thirty-nine responded for a return of 95.1%.

CHAPTER II

FINDINGS

GENERAL INFORMATION:

The general information section of the questionnaire collected several types of information about the graduates - class of 67. Present age, sex, occupations, head of household, and marital status will be found among the first five tables.

The general information section includes data for the non-respondents which is known even though they did not return the questionnaire.

Age and Sex:

Table I presents the present average ages of the graduates of 1967. The higher average age for part-time women reflects the inclusion of one woman age 61. If she had not been included in the computation the average age would approximate the average age of housewives, and full-time woman workers, as the detail on ages in Table II will indicate.

TABLE I

PRESENT AVERAGE AGES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	AVERAGE AGE	RANGE
15*	Housewives	32.9	23 - 56
0	Part-time workers - Men	--	- -
4	Part-time Workers - Women	38.8	30 - 61
9	Full-time Workers - Men	28.6	22 - 40
12*	Full-time Workers - Women	32.5	22 - 47
0	Unemployed - Men	--	- -
1	Unemployed - Women	26.0	- -
0	Disabled - Men	--	- -
0	Disabled - Women	--	- -
41*	TOTAL		

* The ages of the two "address unknown" non-respondents are included here, the information on age being available from office records, and their occupation assumed to be the same as on the one-year follow-up study. One of these is classified as a housewife, the other as a full-time woman worker.

Table II gives the present ages of the graduates of 1967 in detail, as well as the distribution of ages by sex and occupational classification, Of the forty-one graduates, thirty-two are women, nine are men.

It also indicates that most of these graduates have many "working" years ahead of them, if they are presently in the labor force or enter the labor force in the future. This fact has some implications in terms of repaying the cost of this program in terms of future taxation. Most are also at an age to benefit from continuing education.

TABLE II

PRESENT AGES (DETAIL) AND SEX

BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

CLASS OF 67 - FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	AGE	MALE	FEMALE
Housewives	23		2
	25		1
	26		2
	28		1
	32		1
	33		1
	34		2
	36		1
	37		1
	40		1
	41		1
	56		1
	TOTAL HOUSEWIVES		15
Part-time Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	30		1
	35		1
	39		1
	61		1
	TOTAL PART-TIME WOMEN		4

Table II continued:

CLASSIFICATION	AGE	MALE	FEMALE
Full-time Workers			
Men	22	3	
	25	1	
	28	1	
	29	1	
	32	1	
	37	1	
	40	1	
	TOTAL FULL-TIME MEN	9	
Women	22		1
	24		1
	28		1
	29		3
	30		1
	32		1
	38		1
	40		1
	42		1
	47		1
	TOTAL FULL-TIME WOMEN		12
Unemployed			
Men	-	-	
Women	26		1
	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED WOMEN		1
Disabled			
Men	-	-	
Women	-	-	
	TOTAL MALES	9	
	TOTAL FEMALES		32
	TOTAL CLASS OF 67 - 41*		

* Same explanation as in Table I.

Present Addresses:

Table III lists the present mailing addresses of these graduates. A comparison of present addresses with addresses at time of enrollment or one-year after graduation will indicate some mobility of these graduates. Generally speaking, however, the vast majority of these people have remained in the same general areas.

This would seem to substantiate the claim that while the local area pays the cost, the local area benefits the most. Needless to say, even if they should move from the local area, the benefits would transfer to other counties, state or nation.

It would also imply that the vast majority of these people remain to repay the cost of this program through local (county)taxation.

A comparison of addresses one year after graduation shows that eleven different mailing addresses were present one-year after graduation compared to fourteen different mailing addresses four years after graduation.

TABLE III

PRESENT ADDRESSES - CLASS OF 67

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

ADDRESS	NUMBER AT THIS ADDRESS
HOUSEWIVES:	
Bellevue	1
Delhi	1
Maquoketa	5
Miles	1
Preston	3
Sabula	1
Whitemore	1
Zwingle	1
Unknown	1
TOTAL HOUSEWIVES	15
Part-time Workers:	
Men	-
Women	
DeWitt	1
Maquoketa	3
TOTAL P.T. WOMEN	4
Full-time Workers:	
Men	-
Bellevue	1
Fulton, Ill.	1
Maquoketa	5
Preston	1
Sabula	1
TOTAL F.T. MEN	9
Women	
Bellevue	1
Delmar	1
Eldridge	1
Maquoketa	4
Monticello	1
Preston	2
Sprague ville	1
Unknown	1
P.T. WOMEN	12

Table III continued:

ADDRESS	NUMBER AT THIS ADDRESS
Umployed	
Men	-
Women	
Maquoketa	1
Disabled	
Men	-
Women	-
TOTAL CLASS OF 67	41

Heads of Household:

Table IV lists the men and women who are heads of household. The two men who are not heads of householdare single and have no family responsibilities.

It can readily be seen from this table that while two women are heads of household, the majority are not. Many of the women, however, find it necessary to work full or part-time to supplement the family income, or for other reasons.

It is perhaps indicative of the trend toward more working wives because of economic necessity.

TABLE IV

PRESENTLY HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

CLASS OF 67 - FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER
Men	7
Women	2
TOTAL HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD	9
NOT HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD	**NUMBER**
Men	2
Women	30
TOTAL NOT HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD	32
TOTAL CLASS OF 67 - 41*	

* Same explanation as in Table I

Marital Status:

Table V illustrates the fact that nearly all of these graduates are married and have family responsibilities. One woman is widowed, one divorced, and two men are single. Thirty-seven of the forty-one are married.

The fact that the vast majority of these graduates are now and were married at enrollment indicates that nearly all attended classes in spite of concurrent family responsibilities.

TABLE V

PRESENT MARITAL STATUS - CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

STATUS	NUMBER
Single	
Men	2
Women	0
Married	
Men	7
Women	30
Widowed	
Men	0
Women	1
Divorced	
Men	0
Women	1
Separated	
Men	0
Women	0
TOTAL CLASS OF 67	41*

* Same explanation as in Table I.

Occupation When Enrolled:

Table VI presents the occupations of these graduates at the time of enrollment. This information was obtained from the one-year follow-up study completed four years ago.

It can be seen that twenty were employed full-time and one part-time at time of enrollment, for a total number of employed of twenty-one. This would be just a shade over 50% of these people employed part or full-time.

It can also be seen that one man was unemployed, and nineteen were housewives at time of enrollment.

TABLE VI

OCCUPATION WHEN FIRST ENROLLED

CLASS OF 67

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER
Housewives	19
Part-time Workers	
Men	-
Women	1
Full-time Workers	
Men	8
Women	12
Unemployed	
Men	1
Women	-
Disabled	
Men	-
Women	-
TOTAL CLASS OF 67	41

Employer and Type of Work at Enrollment:

Table VII gives the detail of the employers and type of work at time of enrollment.

It should be mentioned that the numbers in Tables VII, VIII, and IX are comparable, That is number 1 is the same person in all three tables, so changes of employers may be observed. It is not possible, however, to observe promotions within the same company on these tables.

Summarizing Table VII again, you will note that:

19 were housewives
21 were employed (twenty full-time, one part-time)
1 was unemployed

The information for Table VII was obtained from the one-year follow-up.

TABLE VII

EMPLOYER AND TYPE OF WORK

WHEN FIRST ENROLLED

CLASS OF 67

NUMBER	EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK
1.	Ensign Coil	Wire Picker
2.	Interstate Engineering Co.	Salesman
3.	Jackson Co. Engineering Dept.	Surveying
4.	Not Employed	Housewife
5.	Not Employed	Housewife
6.	Not Employed	Housewife
7.	Not Employed	Housewife
8.	Not Employed	Housewife
9.	Penneys	Cashier
10.	Not Employed	Housewife

Table VII continued:

NUMBER	EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK
11.	Self-employed	Restaurant Owner
12.	Maquoketa Community Schools	Bus Driver
13.	Not Employed	Housewife
14.	Not Employed	Housewife
15.	Not Employed	Housewife
16.	Not Employed	Housewife
17.	Not Employed	Housewife
18.	Not Employed	Housewife
19.	Sabula Speaker Co.	Factory Work
20.	Not Employed	Housewife
21.	Reels Cigar Store	Waitress
22.	Jackson Co. Hospital	Kitchen Worker
23.	Peoples Natural Gas	Cashier
24.	Not Employed	Housewife
25.	Not Employed	Housewife
26.	Meinerz Creamery	Bookkeeper
27.	Connell Supply Co.	Roofer
28.	Not Employed	Housewife
29.	Ensign Coil Co.	Winding and Packing
30.	Not Employed	Housewife
31.	Self-employed	Commercial Fishing
32.	Not Employed	Housewife
33.	Lee Paasch Ford	Mechanic
34.	Not Employed	Housewife
35.	City of Maquoketa	Policeman
36.	South Inn	Barmaid

Table VII continued:

NUMBER	EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK
37.	Green Mill	Waitress
38.	Clinton Engines Corp.	Drill Press Operator
39.	International Harvester Co.	Sweeper
40.	Connell Supply Co.	Roofing - siding
41.	Not Employed	Unemployed

Employer and Type of Work One Year After Graduation:

Table VIII records in detail the employer and type of work of these graduates one year after graduation. This information was also obtained from the one-year follow-up study completed four years ago.

Summarizing the information in this table will show:

15 were housewives
26 were employed (twenty four full-time, two part-time)
none were unemployed

The information for this table was also obtained from the one-year follow-up study.

TABLE VIII

EMPLOYER AND TYPE OF WORK

ONE YEAR AFTER GRADUATION

CLASS OF 67

NUMBER	EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK
1.	Ensign Coil	Wire Picker
*2.	City of Maquoketa	Police Officer
3.	Jackson Co. Engineering Dept.	Surveying
*4.	Jackson Co. Hospital	Recreational Therapy
***5.	Lord Baltimore Press	Housewife (changed but illness forced to quit)
6.	Not Employed	Housewife

Table VIII continued:

NUMBER	EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK
*7.	Heinke Cafe	Waitress
8.	Not Employed	Housewife
*9.	Maquoketa Community Schools	Secretary
10.	Not Employed	Housewife
11.	Self-employed	Restaurant Owner
*12.	Hi Ho Bowling Lanes	Waitress and Barmaid
*13.	De Witt Hospital	Nurses Aid
14.	Not Employed	Housewife
*15.	Hi Ho Bowling Lanes	Waitress
16.	Not Employed	Housewife
17.	Not Employed	Housewife
18.	Not Employed	Housewife
**19.	Not Employed	Housewife (returned to Hw from FT)
20.	Not Employed	Housewife
**21.	Not Employed	Housewife (returned to Hw from FT)
*22.	Green Mill Cafe	Waitress
23.	Peoples Natural Gas	Cashier
*24.	West Bend	Cookware Demonstrator
25.	Not Employed	Housewife
*26.	Jackson Co. Adult Eve School	Secretary-bookkeeper
27.	Connell Supply Co.	Roofer
*28.	L.B. Price Company	Saleslady
29.	Ensign Coil	Winding and Packing
30.	Not Employed	Housewife
31.	Self-employed	Commercial Fisher
32.	Not Employed	Housewife

Table VII continued:

NUMBER	EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK
33.	Lee Paasch Ford	Mechanic
34.	Not Employed	Housewife
*35.	John Deere Tractor Works	Plant Security
36.	South Inn and Avon Co.	Barmaid and Saleslady
*37.	Amway	Saleslady
*38.	Owens Dry Cleaning	Dry Cleaning and Pressing
*39.	International Harvester	Machine Operator
*40.	Caterpillar Tractor Co.	Machinist
*41.	Achem Products	Packing, Shipping, Fork Lift Operator

Employer and Type of Work Four Years After Graduation:

Table IX lists the detail of present employer and type of work, four years after graduation, as well as sex and whether the job is full or part-time.

Number five and twelve are the two people whose questionnaires were returned "address unknown", but are included in this table because we are fairly certain that while the employer may have changed, their occupations have not changed. A check with relatives has given us assurance of this.

A summary of this table indicates that:

15 are presently housewives
25 are employed (twenty-one full-time; four part-time)
1 unemployed

It would seem that, in general, these graduates have been successful in holding their own, in spite of poor economic conditions. The unemployment rate in this county at the time of this writing (March 7i) is about 9.5%.

TABLE IX

PRESENT EMPLOYER AND TYPE OF WORK (DETAIL)

CLASS OF 1967

FOUR YEARS FOLLOW-UP STUDY

HOUSEWIFE OR PART OR FULL-TIME		EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK	SEX
F.T.	1.	Ensign Coil	Wire Picker	F
F.T.	2.	City Of Maquoketa	Police Officer	M
F.T.	3.	Ralston Purina	Punch Operator	M
P.T.	4.	Montφgomery Ward	Catalog Store	F
HW*	5.	Assumed to be unemployed	Former Housewife	F
HW	6.	Not employed	Housewife	F
HW	7.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
P.T.	8.	Crestridge Nursing Home	Kitchen Work	F
F.T.	9	Maquoketa Community School	Secretary	F
HW	10.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
F.T.	11.	Self-Employed	Restaurant Owner	F
F.T.	*12.	Assumed to be employed	Known to be waitress	F
F.T.	13.	Jackson Co. Hospital	Nurses Aid	F
HW	14.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
HW	15.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
HW	16.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
HW	17.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
HW	18.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
F.T.	19.	Central Steel Tube	Welder	F
F.T.	20.	Mercy Hospital-Davenport	Ward Clerk	F

Table IX continued:

HOUSEWIFE OR PART OR FULL-TIME		EMPLOYER	TYPE OF WORK	SEX
F.T.	22.	Green Mill Cafe	Waitress	F
F.T.	23.	Peoples Natural Gas	Zone Cashier	F
HW	24.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
HW	25.	Not Employed	HOusewife	F
F.T.	26.	Adult Evening School	Secretary-Bookkeeper	F
F.T.	27.	Connell Supply Co.	Roofer	M
F.T.	28.	Clinton Engines	Assembly	F
F.T.	29.	Ensign Coil	Packing and Testing Coils	F
HW	30.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
F.T.	31.	Self-employed	Commercial Fisherman	M
P.T.	32.	Jewels by Park Lane	Manager of fashion Shows for Jewelry	F
F.T.	33.	Ralston Purina	Fork Lift Operator	M
HW	34.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
F.T.	35.	Jackson County	Deputy Sheriff	M
P.T.	36.	Carlyle Miller	Bar Waitress	F
HW	37.	Not Employed	Housewife	F
UNEMP	38.	Not Employed	Unemployed	F
F.T.	39.	Quad City Construction	Highway Paving	M
F.T.	40.	Not Given	Construction	M
F.T.	41.	Am. Chem.	Not Given	M

Job Changes Between Enrollment and One Year After Graduation:

Table X summarizes the job changes or promotions that occurred between enrollment and one year after graduation, as reported in the one-year follow-up study completed four years ago.

To properly interpret this table you need to observe that:

1 unemployed male became employed.

2 women who had been working full-time at the time of enrollment, returned to the role of housewife.

1 full-time woman worker became a part-time worker.

17 changed jobs or were promoted on the job.

21 TOTAL CHANGES

It will also help to recall that twenty-one were employed at the time of enrollment, while twenty-six were employed one year after graduating. The net gain of five is accounted for by the fact that seven more (6 women and 1 man) were employed one-year after graduation than at time of enrollment, but the two women workers who returned to the role of housewife made the net gain five.

TABLE X

JOB CHANGES OR PROMOTIONS - CLASS OF 67

BETWEEN ENROLLMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER GRADUATION

CLASSIFICATION	CHANGE	NO CHANGE
Housewives	3	12
Part-time Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	2	-
Full-time Workers		
Men	5	4
Women	11	4
Unemployed		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Disabled		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
TOTALS	21	20

Occupation - Four Years After Graduation:

Table XI summarizes the present occupations of these graduates four years after graduation.

A comparison of Table X and Table XI will show that the number of housewives (15), one year after graduation is the same as the number of housewives (15), four years after graduation, although they are not necessarily the same fifteen people.

It also indicates that two additional women are working part-time now than were one year after graduation. Four part-time women workers presently, compared to two part-time workers three years ago.

The number of full-time men employed has remained the same as found one year after graduation, although not necessarily at the same place of employment.

Full-time women workers has decreased from fifteen to twelve during this same period.

While there are twenty-five presently employed compared to twenty-six employed one-year after graduation there have been some shifts in terms of part-time versus full-time employment. Only one person has become unemployed temporarily.

These shifts are probably a reflection of personal decisions, while the unemployed worker is probably a casualty of economic conditions.

TABLE XI

PRESENT OCCUPATION - CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER
Housewives	15 *
Part-time Workers	
Men	-
Women	4

Table XI continued:

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER
Full-time Workers	
Men	9
Women	12 *
Unemployed	
Men	-
Women	1
Disabled	
Men	-
Women	-
TOTAL - CLASS OF 67	41

* The two women whose "address unknown" questionnaires were returned have been classified in this table as they were classified in the one-year follow-up study. One as a housewife and one as a full-time worker.

Occupation Comparisons At Enrollment, One and Four Years After Graduation:

Table XII presents the employer and type of work at enrollment, one-year after graduation, and four years after graduation for easy comparison.

You are cautioned however, that only employer changes are noticeable, not promotions that may have occurred with the same employer.

If the word "same" appears in the 1-year after graduation column, it means that the occupation is the same as at time of enrollment. When the word "same" appears in the 4-years after graduation column, it means that the occupation is the same as it was one-year after graduation.

The changes between enrollment and one year after graduation are again summarized:

2 full-time workers returned to role of housewife.

1 unemployed male went to work.

1 full-time woman worker became a part-time worker.

17 changed jobs or were promoted on the job.

21 TOTAL CHANGES

The changes occurring between one-year after graduation and four years after graduation are:

2 housewives became part-time workers.

2 housewives became full-time workers.

4 women workers (2 full-time & 2 part-time) returned to the role of housewife.

1 women worker became unemployed.

13 changed jobs or were promoted on the job.

22 TOTAL CHANGES

Again it should be mentioned that the thirteen changes mentioned above are not necessarily all of the promotions received by these graduates between the 1 and 4 year follow-up studies. They are a minimum number, observable by employer changes or a known promotion with the same employer. The actual number of promotions and changes is greater than thirteen. One party is known to have had four promotions, but this is not indicated by the table and was counted as one change.

The changes or promotions occurring between enrollment and four years after graduation are:

12 single changes (at one or four years)

7 double or more changes (at both one & four years)

5 changes that reverted back (4 workers to housewife; 1 worker to unemployed)

1 negative change (worker at enrollment to housewife)

16 remained the same.

41 TOTAL GRADUATES

Again the number of changes or promotions above is a minimum. It is known, for example that one of these people received as many as four promotions with the same employer, but has been counted as only one change.

It does show that opportunities for change continue, and that many of these graduates do and will participate in these changes and promotions.

TABLE XII

CLASS OF 1967

CHANGES BETWEEN ENROLLMENT

1 YR - 4 YR AFTER GRAD.

	OCCUPATION AT ENROLLMENT	1 YR AFTER GRAD	4 YRS AFTER GRAD
1.	Ensign Coil - Wire Picker	Ensign Coil-same	Ensign Coil-same
2.	Interstate Engineering-Salesman	City of Maq.-Police Officer	City of Maq-same
3.	Jackson Co. -Surveying	Jackson Co-same	Ralston Purina-Punch Operator
4.	Not employed-housewife	Jackson Co. Hosp-recreational therapy	Montgomery Ward-Catalog store
5.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-assumed same
6.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
7.	Not employed-housewife	Heinke Cafe-waitress	Not employed-Housewife *
8.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-housewife	Crest. Nursing Home Kitchen
9.	J.C. Penney- cashier	Maq. Schools-Secty	Maq. Schools-Secty
10.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
11.	Self-employed-Restaurant Owner	Self-employed-same	Self-employed-same
12.	Maq. Comm. Sch - bus driver	Hi Ho Lanes-Waitress & Barmaid	HI Ho Lanes-assumed same

Table XI continued:

	OCCUPATION AT ENROLLMENT	1 YR AFTER GRAD	4 YRS AFTER GRAD
13.	Not employed-housewife	DeWitt Hosp.-Nurses Aid	Jackson Co. Hosp. Nurses Aid
14.	Not employed=housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
15.	Not employed-housewife	Hi Ho Lanes-Waitress	Not employed-Housewife *
16.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
17.	Not employed-Housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
18.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
19.	Sabula Speaker-factory work	Housewife *	Central Steel Tube Welder
20.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Mercy Hosital-Ward Clerk
21.	Reel's Cigar Store-waitress	Housewife *	Housewife
22.	Jackson Co. Hosp.-Kitchen Worker	Green Mill-waitress	Green Mill-waitress
23.	People's Natural Gas-Cashier	People's Natural Gas-same	People's Natural Gas-Zone Cashier
24.	Not employed-housewife	West Bend-Cookware-demonstrator	Not employed-housewife *
25.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same
26.	Mienerz Creamery-Bookkeeper	Adult Eve Sch-Secty-Bookkeeper	Adult School-same
27.	Connell Supply Co-Roofer	Connell Supply Co-Same	Connell Supply Co-Same
28.	Not Employed-housewife	L.B. Price Co-Saleslady	Clinton Engines-Assembly
29.	Ensign Coil-Winding & Packing	Ensign Coil Co-Same	Ensign Coil Co.-same
30.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
31.	Self-employed-commercial fishing	Self-employed-same	Self-employed-same
32.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Jewels by Park Lane-Manager of Fashion Shows
33.	Lee Paasch Ford-Mechanic	Lee Paasch Ford-same	Ralston Purina - Fork Lift Operator

Table XII continued:

	OCCUPATION AT ENROLLMENT	1 YR AFTER GRAD	4 YRS AFTER GRAD
34.	Not employed-housewife	Not employed-same	Not employed-same
35.	City of Maq.-Policeman	John Deere-Plant Security-Jackson Co.-D	Deputy Sheriff
36.	South Inn-barmaid	South Inn-same	South Inn-same
37.	Green Mill-waitress	Amway-Saleslady	Not employed-housewife *
38.	Clinton Engines-drill press	Owens Dry Cleaning-Pressing	Unemployed
39.	International Harvester-Sweeper	Machine OPerator	Quad City Const.-paving
40.	Connell Supply Co.-Roofing-Siding	Caterpillar-machinist	? Construction
41.	Not employed-unemployed	Am. Chem-pack-ship-fork lift-same	

Job Changes or Promotions

Table XIII summarizes the responses to the questions of whether they had received a job change or promotion as a result of attending and graduating from the Adult High School between enrollment and four years after graduation.

It will be noticed that only eleven indicated a change here, while the preceding table indicates a minimum of nineteen (12 single plus 7 double or more) changes.

This difference is assumed to be the result of interpreting that portion of the question "as a result of attending and graduating." In other words, they may have felt that the change or promotion might have occured regardless of attending and graduating.

A comparison of the one and four year studies indicates that fifteen indicated job changes or promotions on the one year study, while eleven indicated changes or promotions on the four year study. This difference may be accounted for as explained in the paragraph above, since this wording was not present in the question in the one year follow-up study.

TABLE XIII *

JOB CHANGES OR PROMOTIONS - CLASS OF 67

BETWEEN ENROLLMENT & FOUR YEARS AFTER GRADUATION

CLASSIFICATION	CHANGE	NO CHANGE	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	1	9	4
Part-time Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	1	3	-
Full-time Workers			
Men	4	5	-
Women	5	6	-
Unemployed			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-
Disabled			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
	11	24	4

TOTAL RESPONDENTS - 39

NON-RESPONDENTS 2

TOTAL-CLASS OF 67 41

* From this table on only 39 respondents to the questionnaire will be listed. The two "address unknown" returns were included in the general information tables only.

Number of Job Changes or Promotions:

Table XIV specifies the number of job changes or promotions of the eleven people reporting changes in Table XIII.

Five people reported one job change, one reported two changes, one reported three changes, and one reported four job changes, One reported one promotion, one reported two promotions, one reported four promotions.

The one party reporting four job changes is the same party reporting four promotions. Three of these changes and promotions were with the same employer.

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES OR PROMOTIONS

YES RESPONDENTS IN TABLE XIII

CLASS OF 1967

FOUR YEARS AFTER GRADUATION

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES				NUMBER OF PROMOTIONS			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Housewives	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part-time Workers								
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full-time Workers								
Men	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
Unemployed Workers								
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disabled								
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women								
TOTALS	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	1

GRAND TOTAL 11 - The number of changes or promotions reported in Table XIII.

Changes or Promotions Related to Adult Program:

Of the eleven reporting changes or promotions, Table XV reports their relationship to the Adult program.

Four report the change or promotion as a direct result, four as an indirect result of the adult program. Two indicated it was not related and one failed to respond to this part of the question.

It is significant that eight of the eleven respondents report the change or promotion to be a direct or indirect result of the adult program.

Comparing the one and four year studies shows that on the one-year study nine said it was directly or indirectly related - while eight indicated this on the four-year study. This difference of one could be accounted for by the no response, or by the non-respondents to the four year study.

TABLE XV

JOB CHANGES OR PROMOTIONS RELATED TO ADULT PROGRAM

YES RESPONDENTS IN TABLE XIII

CLASS OF 67

CLASSIFICATION	NO RESPONSE	DIRECT RESULT	INDIRECT RESULT	NOT RELATED
Housewives	-	-	-	1
Part-time Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-
Full-time Workers				
Men	1	2	1	1
Women	-	2	3	-
TOTALS	1	4	4	2

GRAND TOTAL 11 - the number of changes or promotions reported in Table XIII.

Income Increase:

TAble XVI refers again to the eleven who reported job changes or promotions to see if their incomes increased, and if so, how much.

Four reported significant increases, four reported some increase, while three reported no increase.

It is only natural that if you change jobs or receive a promotion your income ought to increase. The three no responses here apparently have an explanation involving factors not readily apparent.

It is also of interest to note that ten respondents reported being better off financially in Table XXIV, while seventeen reported in Table XXVIII that from a financial viewpoint their graduating was worth the time and effort involved.

Comparing responses in the one and four year studies it is noted that eleven indicated an income increase in the one-year study while eight indicated income increases on the four-year study. The difference again may be due to no response to the question and the two non-respondents in the four year study.

TABLE XVI

INCREASED INCOME - YES RESPONDENTS IN TABLE XIII

CLASS OF 67

CLASSIFICATION	INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY	SOME	LITTLE	NONE
Housewives		1	-	-
Part-time Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-
Full-time Workers				
Men	3	-	-	2
Women	1	3	-	1

Table XVI continued:

CLASSIFICATION	INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY	SOME	LITTLE	NONE
Unemployed				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-
Disabled				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	4	-	3

GRAND TOTAL 11 - the number of changes or promotions reported in TAble XIII.

Additional Training Beyond High School Level:

Table XVII lists the responses to the question of whether they had taken any training beyond high school level since graduating.

It is interestingto note that the three who have taken additional training, all are full-time workers, two men and one woman.

While only three of these forty-one graduates have taken additional training beyond high school level, it does show that some adults will pursue further educational opportunities. In the opinion of this writer, as advanced educational opportunities are made available closer to home, more of these adult graduates will take advantage of them.

Comparing the one and four year studies in regards to "plans to continue education beyond high school" in the one year study and "training beyond high school received" in the four year study, we see that while twelve planned to take additional trainning, only three actually have done so. However, six additional persons did take some interest subjects which would make nine who have actually studied something.

TABLE XVII

RECEIVED ADDITIONAL TRAINING BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	-	12	2
Part-time Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	4	-
Full-time Workers			
Men	2	7	-
Women	1	10	-
Unemployed Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-
Disabled Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	34	2

TOTAL RESPONDENTS - 39
NON-RESPONDENTS - 2

GRAND TOTAL - CLASS of 67 41

Kind of Training Beyond High School Level:

Table XVIII shows the kind of training received by the three graduates who have gone on for additional training beyond the high school level.

Again, as more opportunities for advanced education become available locally, the more variety there will be.

TABLE XVIII

KIND OF ADDITIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED

YES RESPONDENTS IN TABLE XVII

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES RESPONSES	KIND OF TRAINING DESIRED
Housewives	-	-
Part-time Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Full-time Workers		
Men	2	Law Enforcement School
Women	1	Ward Clerk Training
Unemployed Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Disabled		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
TOTALS	3 - number desiring training beyond high school level.	

Where Advanced Training Received:

Table XIX gives the location where the training beyong high school level was received by these three adult graduates.

You will note that the three locations for the training received were not local. Hopefully, college credit classes and vocational technical classes if offered locally, would enhance the educational opportunities greatly.

TABLE XIX

WHERE ADDITIONAL TRAINING

BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL WAS RECEIVED

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER YES RESPONDENTS	WHERE RECEIVED
Housewives	-	-
Part-time Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Full-time Workers		
Men	1	Des Moines, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids
	1	No response to this part
Women	1	Mercy Hospital - Davenport
Unemployed Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Disabled Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
TOTAL	3 - number of yes responses in Table XVIII	

Advanced Training Without High School:

Responding to the question asking whether or not the training beyond high school level would have been available had they not completed their high school education all three indicated no or probably not. Table XX presents this information.

While this is a small sampling, there is reason to believe that most if not all would have been unable to or inelegible to continue with more advanded training or education.

TABLE XX

WOULD YOU HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL

IF YOU HAD NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	PROBABLY NOT
Housewives	-	-	-
Part-time Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
Full-time Workers			
Men		1	1
Women		1	
Unemployed Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
Disabled			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
TOTALS	0	2	1

GRAND TOTAL - 3 - number who received additional training beyond high school level.

Additional High School or Interest Subjects:

Table XXI lists the number of graduates of the class of 67 who have taken additional high school subjects or interest (non-credit) subjects since graduation.

Six, all women, have done so. It is also interesting to note that more full-time working women have done this than any other occupational classification.

This illustrates also, I believe, that when more educational opportunities become available in the local area, adult graduates will enroll. This county has only been in an Area School for part of a year, but two hundred eleven adults took interest subjects the first semester, No college credit or vocational opportunities have yet been held, due to the minimum enrollment requirement of fifteen students for each college credit subject.

TABLE XXI

HAVE YOU TAKEN ADDITIONAL HIGH SCHOOL OR INTEREST (NON-CREDIT) SUBJECTS SINCE GRADUATING FROM ADULT PROGRAM

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	2	10	2
Part-time Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	3	1
Full-time Workers			
Men	-	9	-
Women	4	6	1
Unemployed			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-

Table XXI continued:

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Disabled			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	29	4

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	39
NON-RESPONDENTS	2
GRAND TOTAL - CLASS OF 67	41

What High School or Interest Subjects Studied:

Table XXII reports the high school or interest (non-credit) subjects studied by the six women members of this class who received this additional training.

TABLE XXII

SUBJECTS STUDIED-YES RESPONDENTS IN TABLE XXI

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES RESPONSES	SUBJECTS STUDIED
Housewives	1	Tailoring
	1	Sewing
Part-time Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Full-Time Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	1	Shorthand
	1	Slimnastics
	1	Typing
	1	Government & English

Table XXII continued:

CLASSIFICATION	YES RESPONSES	SUBJECTS STUDIED
Unemployed Workers	-	-
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Disabled Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
TOTALS	6	number responding yes in Table XXI

Where High School or Interest Subjects Studied:

Table XXIII gives the location of where the study of additional high school or interest (non-credit) subjects took place.

TABLE XXIII

WHERE SUBJECTS WERE STUDIED-YES RESPONDENTS TABLE XXI

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER YES RESPONSES	WHERE SUBJECTS STUDIED
Housewives	1	No response
	1	Jackson Co. Adult Eve School
Part-time Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-
Full-time Workers		
Men	-	-
Women	1	Home Study
	1	Area 9 Class-Preston
	2	Jackson Co. Adult Eve School
Unemployed		
Men	-	-
Women	-	-

Table XXIII continued:

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER YES RESPONSES	WHERE SUBJECTS STUDIED
Disabled	-	-
TOTAL	6	number of yes respondents in Table XXI

Better Off Financially - As Result of Graduating:

In response to the question asking whether they are better off financially than when they enrolled, as a result of graduating from adult high school, ten respondents indicated yes. Twenty said no, and nine did not answer the question. Table XXIV presents the responses to this question.

While there is some confusion in the responses to questions pertaining to financial betterment, as found in Tables XVI, XXIV AND XXVI, there is no doubt that the difference is significant.

TABLE XXIV

BETTER OFF FINANCIALLY

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Housewives		8	6
Part-time Workers			
MEN	-	-	-
Women	-	3	-
Full-time Workers			
Men	5	3	1
Women	5	5	2
Unemployed Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-

Table XXIV continued:

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Disabled Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	20	9

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	39
NON-RESPONDENTS	2
GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67	41

How Much Better Off:

The next question asked was how much better off financially they were. Table XXV records their responses to this question.

It is probable that not only the number of these graduates are better off financially, but the degree of betterment would be greater, if all were looking for job advancements outside of their relatively small communities.

TABLE XXV

HOW MUCH BETTER OFF FINANCIALLY-YES RESPONDENTS TABLE XXIV

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	MUCH	SOME	NONE	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	-	-	-	14
Part-time Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-	3
Full-time Workers				
Men	3	2	-	4
Women	1	3	-	7

Table XXV continued:

CLASSIFICATION	MUCH	SOME	NONE	NO RESPONSE
Unemployed Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	1
Disabled Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	6	-	29

TOTAL-RESPONDENTS	39
NON-RESPONDENTS	2
GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67	41

Better Off Socially or Personally:

Are you better off socially or personally as a result of graduating from high school? The responses to this question are reported in Table XXVI.

Thirty-four of the thirty-nine respondents felt social or personal improvement. One indicated the same, three indicated no (probably meaning the same), and one did not respond.

Without question the social or personal gains are significant.

TABLE XXVI

BETTER OFF SOCIALLY OR PERSONALLY

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	SAME	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	13	-	-	1
Part-time Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	4	-	-	-

Table XXVI continued:

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	SAME	NO RESPONSE
Full-time Workers				
Men	7	2	-	-
Women	9	1	1	-
Unemployed				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	1	-	-	-
Disabled				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	34	3	1	1

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	39
NON-RESPONDENTS	2
GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67	41

How Much Better Off Socially or Personally:

Table XXVII refines the preceding question into how much better off socially or personally they are:

Thirty-five of the thirty-nine respondents reported some or much, better off. One reported the same and three did not respond. No one reported that they were not better off.

TABLE XXVII

HOW MUCH BETTER OFF SOCIALLY OR PERSONALLY

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	SAME	MUCH	SOME	NONE	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	-	5	8	-	1
Part-time Workers					
Men	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	4	-	-
Full-time Workers					
Men	-	3	4	-	2
Women	1	5	5	-	-
Unemployed Workers					
Men	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	1	-	-
Disabled Workers					
Men	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	13	22	-	3

TOTAL RESPONDENTS 39
NON-RESPONDENTS 2
GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67 41

Worth Time and Effort:

Table XXVIII gives the responses to a second question referring to financial and social betterment. The question was, "Do you feel the time and effort you put into completing high school was worth it from a financial and/or social viewpoint?"

The eighteen no response answers to financial worth of the time and effort are representd by eleven housewives who, of course, are not in the labor market, two part-time women workers, one full-time male worker, and four full-time women workers. Only four of the thirty-nine respondents responded negatively to this question.

From a social viewpoint, thirty-seven of the thirty-nine respondents felt the social benefits were worth the time and effort involved in graduating from high school. One person did not respond, and one responded negatively.

It is significant that the vast majority of those responding felt both financial and social benefits to be worth the time and effort necessary to complete their high school education.

TABLE XXVIII

WORTH TIME AND EFFORT FROM FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL VIEWPOINT

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	FINANCIAL VIEWPOINT			SOCIAL VIEWPOINT		
	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	3	-	11	14	-	-
Part-time Workers						
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	2	-	2	4	-	-
Full-time Workers						
Men	6	2	1	8	-	1
Women	6	1	4	10	1	-

Table XXVIII continued:

CLASSIFICATION	FINANCIAL VIEWPOINT YES	NO	NO RESPONSE	SOCIAL VIEWPOINT YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Unemployed Workers						
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	1	-	1	-	-
Disabled Workers						
Men -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	17	4	18	37	1	1

TOTAL RESPONDENTS - 39

NON-RESPONDENTS - 2

GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67 41

Wise Use of Tax Money:

Table XXIX reveals the responses to the question asking if the program was a wise investment of tax money.

Significantly, the thirty-nine respondents unanimously agreed that this program was a wise investment of tax money.

TABLE XXIX

ADULT PROGRAM WISE USE OF TAX MONEY

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	14	-	-
Part-time Workers			
Men	-	-	-
Women	4	-	-

Table XXIX continued:

CLASSIFICATION	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE
Full-time Workers			
Men	8	-	1
Women	11	-	-
Unemployed			
Men	-	-	-
Women	1	-	-
Disabled			
Men	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-
TOTALS	38	-	1

TOTAL RESPONDENTS - 39
NON-RESPONDENTS - 2

GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67 41

Knowledge Improved:

The members of this class were asked if their knowledge was improved. Table XXX records their responses.

Only one person failed to respond to this question. The remaining thirty-eight respondents indicated an improvement in knowledge, and the majority of these indicated much improvement.

When one considers that the members of the class of 67 attended this adult program from one to two semesters only, this is remarkable.

TABLE XXX

KNOWLEDGE IMPROVED

CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	MUCH	SOME	NONE	NO RESPONSE
Housewives	8	6	-	-
Part-time Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	2	2	-	-
Full-time Workers				
Men	2	6	-	1
Women	8	3	-	-
Unemployed Workers				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	1	-	-	-
Disabled				
Men	-	-	-	-
Women	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	21	17	-	1

TOTAL RESPONDENTS - 39
NON-RESPONDENTS - 2
GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67 41

Additional Comments:

Table XXXI lists the additional comments that were made.

While these comments are self-explanatory, it is significant, I think, that over half of the respondents took the time to comment.

It indicates also, I believe, that the enthusiasm of these graduates for the program has not diminished. It would appear that the one-year follow-up had no "halo" effect present in the responses to that follow-up study.

TABLE XXXI

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS-CLASS OF 67

FOUR YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS	NUMBER
Housewives	No responses - 8	8
	With raising a family it's hard to evaluate the effect of a high school education, but I feel it was an accomplishment I otherwise would have missed. What this program should work hardest at is educating the people on welfare so that they can obtain jobs, thus decreasing the welfare roles and hopefully giving some tax relief to an overtaxed nation.	1
	I've always been glad I got my diploma. It was well worth the time and work.	1
	I have not tried to find work since graduating, However, I'm sure it would be easier to get a job with a diploma, than it was before. My self-confidence has been improved greatly, and that alone has been worth the effort it took.	1
	This is one of the best programs Jackson County has ever made available to the people, and it should be continued. The people in the county should avail themselves of this opportunity now so it <u>can</u> be continued.	1
	Only wish there were college subjects I could take or some kind of training like L.P.N. or hairstyling, anything that we could use to start a business of our own.	1
	I haven't looked for work because of pregnancy, but I sure wish I could attend again. I sure enjoyed it, especially Government. When I was in school (regular), I had no interest. Now I do.	1
Part-time Workers:		
Men	none	
Women	No response	1

Table XXXI continued:

	My children have a much better view of school since I had the nerve to go back and complete my high school education, so I really feel it improved their grades. They work harder so they will be able to complete their education without interuption as I did.	1
	Just wished it had happened sooner in life. Would like to continue in something that I could work at as a hobby or fulfill the extra time I have.	1
	I was glad to have the chance to get my diploma. I think it was well worth the time and effort.	1
Full-time Workers		
Men	No response	6
	All people who have not finished high school should attend. Also, I would like to have some college courses offered at the local level, so that you wouldn't have to drive so far to be able to attend. This would be quite hard for me, as I have to be available at anytime if something should happen.	1
	Would there be any way the adult night school could sponsor a criminal law course which would grant college credit? If so, I would like to hear from you about this. Thank you.	1
	After graduating in 1967, I received a job in the winter months of 1967. In 1968 I was drafted into the U.S. Army, Because I had graduated, the Army said I was qualified for numerous job opportunities. I took an office job they offered. I liked this job very much. The Army sent me to Vietnam in 1969. I received little training at first, and completed my tour of duty in a personnel office. I received a good conduct medal and an Army Commendation medal for service. I feel I owe a great deal to all who helped me graduate from high school. Thank you.	1
Women	No response	2
	The reason I said no to the financial improvement is that we already had our own business when I took night school and we still have it. Personal satisfaction was my greatest achievement.	1
	I believe that this program should be continued, as it has benefitted the community as well as the people who have attended. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. X and all the instructors that have made this an outstanding achievement. We are fortunate that we have such fine people.	1

2

Table XXXI continued: 52

Just thanks again to the wonderful people that work overtime - leaving their families to increase our knowledge by sharing theirs. I plan on visiting night school again this year. Thank you very much for the invitation. Keep up the good work.	1
I was at an age that my job didn't change, but with children at home going to school, I want them to know it is necessary to go to school to get all the education they can. My going back sets an example for them.	1
The Adult High School is a very fine program. I sincerely hope there will always be a program available for adults needing or wanting a high school diploma.	1
It had always bothered me that I hadn't graduated from high school. I am very proud to be able to say now, that I have graduated from night school. I don't think people who graduated realize just how much this second chance means to us. Thank you.	1
I wish this program would continue. The most important part is seeing the people. With enough support I still think it can continue.	1
It is one of the greatest offerings to people that I know of and I thank you very much for the chance to receive my diploma.	1
Your program was worth every tax dollar and the time spent in arranging and completing it. But your evaluation shouldn't be based on forty-one students, but on four years of students. If you will recall, most of your first graduating class had completed most of our day school. So we would receive a good social viewpoint, but not likely to affect our financial position unless we received more training elsewhere. But a student who never went to high school, or attended just a year or less, would profit more. These students who went one, two, or three years have to profit more than from a social viewpoint.	1

Unemployed Workers:

Men	None
Women	No response

Disabled Workers:

Men	None
Women	None

TOTAL RESPONSES	39
NON-RESPONDENTS	2
GRAND TOTAL-CLASS OF 67	41

CHAPTER III

SUMMARY - CONCLUSIONS - RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary:

The purpose of this four-year follow-up study, as was stated earlier, was to allow us to make comparisons of responses made on the one and four-year questionnaires; to measure the benefits, if any, that may have accrued to these graduates between enrollment and four years after graduation; to encourage formation of new adult programs and continuance of existing ones; to supplement earlier follow-up studies, pre-post tests, and other evaluations made of this program.

If this program is accomplishing what it should, some of these benefits should be apparent, measurable, and persistent. These benefits may be financial, educational, or social. Some which were not observed in the one-year study, may now be observed - particularly educational benefits.

Comparisons of responses to some items of similarily in the one and four-year studies ought to reveal any "halo" effect or inconsistencies which might be present.

We would also hope that more adults might be recruited for this and similar programs; that governmental or private agencies would be encouraged to support and establish similar programs; that schools become concerned with the dropout problem and that they participate in programs of this type, establish programs of their own and review and revise unwise school policies which contribute unnecessarily to this problem.

Conclusions:

Upon the basis of the results of this four-year follow-up study, and the earlier one-year follow-up study of the class of 1967, I conclude that:

1. Neither age nor sex need deter adults from attending and graduating from this adult program, and that the vast majority of the graduates-Class of 67 will have many working years ahead of them in which to benefit financially, socially, and educationally.
2. While some changes in address have occurred, nearly all of these graduates have remained in the local communities at least up to four years after graduating. They will more than repay the cost of their education to the local community.
3. Being the head of the household, married, or working need not be deterents to graduating from this program or continuing education beyond the high school level.
4. Job changes and promotions have been experienced by a significant number of these graduates and most of those not experiencing these are housewives who are not in the labor market, or have left the labor market.
5. Most job changes or promotions resulted in income increases (some increase or significant increase).
6. Most job changes or promotions were directly or indirectly related to graduating from the adult program.
7. Some of these adult graduates (three) have taken additional subjects beyond high school level, and six have taken interest (non-credit) or high school subjects since graduation.

Conclusions continued:

8. More of these adult graduates will continue their education if more courses become available in the local area at a reasonable cost.
9. All three who received training beyond high school level would not have, or probably not have been able to do so had they not completed their high school education.
10. Most who are not better off financially are generally housewives, part-time women workers, and those who have not actively attempted to change jobs.
11. Those who are better off financially represent about 40% of those employed, and this is probably a minimal figure, since many did not respond to this question, and some discrepancy appears in some tables as to financial benefit.
12. The gains made by these graduates in terms of job changes or promotions have apparently been held, since the difference in the number employed has not varied much, in spite of a high (9.5%) unemployment rate in this county at this time.
13. Nearly all of these graduates are better off socially or personally, as a result of this program. The three who indicated they were not better off most likely would not attribute any change to the program.
14. From a financial viewpoint, the time and effort required to graduate, was worth it to seventeen graduates. Only four said it was not worth it financially, and eighteen did not respond.
15. From a social viewpoint, thirty-seven of the thirty-nine respondents, indicated it was worth the time and effort. Only one said it was not worth it socially, and one did not respond.

Conclusions continued:

16. These responding graduates are unanimous in the opinion that this program is a wise use of tax money.
17. These responding graduates are unanimous in the opinion that their knowledge had improved much or some, with the majority indicating much.
18. Comparison of the one and four-year studies reveals no "halo" effect in the first follow-up,and the additional comments tend to indicate the enthusiasm that still exists among these graduates.

In addition to the foregoing conclusions based upon the results of the one and four-year follow-up studies of the class of 67, we have rather substantial evidence that many of the graduates from this program have been able to break away from an earlier dependence upon some type of public assistance program, becoming financially independent.

Recommendations:

Based upon the conclusions reached in the one and four-year studies of the class of 67 as well as other one-year follow-up studies of graduates of this program, the following recommendations are made:

1. That every effort be made to continue to recruit adults for this and similar adult high school completion programs, and other adult programs.
2. That programs of this type be subsidized by local, state, and federal funds to keep the cost to adult students as low as possible, and to permit free attendance for low income adults. Evidence in this program shows that the all costs will be repaid in a short period of time through reduced membership on public assistance roles, and increased tax receipts on increased incomes of most of these graduates. These programs should include basic education, high school education,

Recommendations continued:

and continuing education beyond high school.

3. That local, state, and national studies of the dropout problem, be conducted, and recommendations made for resolving the dropout problem, which is counter productive to the type of gains made in number two above.
4. That area schools and colleges bring additional educational opportunities to adults by providing college credit courses, vocational, and technical courses in the evenings, locally, at minimal costs and with minimal enrollment requirements.
5. That additional means of attracting adults who have not graduated be found. These may well include experimenting with baby sitting services, transportation allowances, and/or payment for attending classes, among other possible innovations.
6. That local school districts begin to resolve their present dropout problems by experimenting with individulized instruction, work-study programs, curriculum revision and/or expansion, and revision of unwise policies which may be contributing to the dropout problem.
7. That the Jackson County Program be continued as long as enrollments justify the existence of the program, and/or until it is replaced by another suitable agency such as an area or local school.
8. That studies of this kind as well as other evaluations continue to be made of programs of this type for evaluative and accountability purposes.

____Yes, I would like a copy
of the results of this study.

Four-Year
Follow-Up Questionnaire
Graduates-Class of 1967
Jackson County Adult Evening High School

General Information:

Name: _____
(Last) (First) Middle)

Present Address: _____
(RFD-Box-Street)

_____
(City) (State) (Zip)

Present Age: _____ Sex: _____
(Years) (M or F)

Head of Household: Yes_____No_____

Marital Status: Single____ Married____

Divorced____Widowed____

Separated_____

Check one classification below which best describes your present occupational status: (Please check only one)

Housewife (not working for wages) _____

Part-time worker (regularly work part-time)_____

Full-time worker (regularly work full-time)_____

Unemployed worker (temporarily out of work)_____

Disabled (cannot work) _____

Other classification not listed above (Please be specific)_____

_____

Example: If you are employed part or full-time and are also a housewife, check part or full-time worker. Housewife as used here, indicates you do not work for wages at all.

1. Are you employed at the present time? Yes_____ No_____

1a. If yes, is this employment part or full-time? Part-time_____ Full-time_____

1b. If yes, by whom are you presently employed? _____
(Name of Employer or Firm)

1c. If yes, give type of work or job description: _____

_____

2. Have you had any change in jobs or promotions on the job in the past five years as a result of attending and graduating from the Adult High School?
Yes___ No____

2a. If yes, how many job changes or promotions have you experienced during this five-year period?
Number of job changes_____ Of promotions_____

2b. If yes, have any of these job changes or promotions been a direct or indirect result of your completing high school?

Direct result_____ Indirect result____ Not related___

2c. If yes, did your income increase?

Significantly___ Some___ Little___ None____

3. Since graduating form high school four years ago, have you received any additional training or education beyond the high school level? Yes_____ No_____

3a. If yes, what kind of training or education have you undertaken?_____

_____

3b. If yes, where did you receive this training? (school, business, industry, or company) _____

_____

3c. If yes, would you have received this training if you had not completed high school? Yes_____ No____ Probably Not____

4. Have you taken any additional high school or interest (non-credit) subjects since graduating four years ago? Yes_____ No____

4a. If yes, which high school or interest (non-credit) subjects did you study after graduating? _____

4b. If yes, where did you take high school or interest (non-credit) subjects after graduating? _____

5. Are you better off financially today-than you were when you enrolled in the Adult Program (5 years ago), as a result of graduating from high school?
Yes___No___

5a. If yes, how much better off financially? Much____ Some_____ No better off_____

6. Are you better off socially or personally (greater confidence, more pride, more self-esteem, more satisfied with life, better understanding of the world and others, greater achievement, improved attitudes, etc.) than you were when you enrolled in the adult program, as a result of graduating from high school? Yes____ No_____

6a. If yes, how much better off socially or personally? Much_____Some _____
No better off _____

7. Do you feel the time and effort you put into completing high school was worth it from a financial and/or social viewpoint? Financial Viewpoint: Yes___No___
Social Viewpoint: Yes___No___

8. Do you feel that the tax money used to sponsor the adult program was a wise investment of tax money? Yes____ No____

9. Do you feel that your knowledge (of whatever subjects you studied) was improved? Much_____ Some_____ None _____

10. Any additional comments that you may wish to make may be made here._____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

EXHIBIT B - FIRST LETTER

JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
Evening High School Completion Program

Administrator: James R. Gran
Counselor: Charles Lindgren
Phone: 652-3213

Administration Building
607 West Summit Street
Maquoketa, Iowa 52060

—

Dear Graduate - Class of 1967:

As you can see, we haven't forgotten you, we aren't likely to. You graduated with the class that had so many firsts. The first to enroll, the first to graduate, the first to be followed-up a year after graduation, and the first to return the follow-up questionnaire with a 100% return.

We again want you to be first. The first to return a 4-year follow-up, hopefully again with a 100% return. (Four years after graduation-five years after beginning classes)

You might wonder why we ask you to complete these follow-up questionnaires. Actually, you are participating in a study which helps us to evaluate this program. more objectively. The results of these studies are sent to the Educational Research Information Center for publication, which makes these results available to others who are interested in Adult Education. Needless to say, we do not use individual's names, everyone becomes only a statistic, but a very important statistic, a part of the whole study.

We do ask that you answer the questions completely and honestly, so that the study is as valid as possible.

If you would like a copy of the results of this study, please check the box at the top of the questionnaire and a copy will be set aside for you when the study is complete.

Will you please complete and return the questionnaire immediately. A delay means more unnecessary expense to our already meager budget.

Thank you for your fine cooperation in this study. Stop in and visit with us sometime, we would like to see you.

Sincerely,

James R. Gran
Administrator

JRG:rcp
Enclosures:
1 self-addressed stamped return envelope
1 questionnaire

EXHIBIT C

SECOND LETTER

JACKSON COUNTY ADULT HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION PROGRAM
607 West Summit Street
Maquoketa, Iowa 52060 Phone: 652-3213

Dear Graduate - Class of 1967:

Two weeks have elapsed since our 4-year follow-up questionnaire was sent to you. To date, we have not received your completed questionnaire. We miss and need your response!

We know that you want this study to be as meaningful and accurate as possible. You can help us reach this goal by returning your completed form as soon as possible.

In case you have inadvertantly misplaced or lost the first questionnaire, we are enclosing one along with another return self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Your participation in this study is most important, since many of the decisions affecting this and other programs may be based upon the results of this and other studies.

Wont you please take a few minutes of your time to complete and return this questionnaire?

Thank you, in advance, for helping us to complete this important study.

Very truly yours,

James R. Gran
Administrator

JRG:rcp
Enclosures
1-self-addressed, return, stamped envelope
1-questionnaire

EXHIBIT D

THIRD LETTER

JACKSON COUNTY ADULT EVENING HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETION PROGRAM
607 West Summit Street
Maquoketa, Iowa 52060 Phone: 652-3213

Dear Graduate of 1967:

Of the 41 adults who graduated with the class of 1967, all have returned their completed questionnaires except you.

Wont you please make the study 100% successful by completing the questionnaire now and returning it today?

Another form and return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Thank you for participating in this study and insuring our 100% return.

Sincerely,

James R. Gran
Administrator

JRG:rcp
Enclosures:
1-self-addressed stamped envelope
1-questionnaire

ERIC Clearinghouse
APR 1 1971
on Adult Education